THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS—AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1249.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1804. [VOLUME XIX.

EDUCATION.

THE Truſtees of Winchester Academy acquaint the public, that the Latin, Greek, and French Languages, together with Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, the uſe of the Globes, Euclid, and the practical branches of the Mathematics are taught in the Academy, by the principal maſter and his aſſiſtants.

The ſchool is provided with Globes and Maps, for the uſe of the lower claſſes; with Teleſcopes, and an electrical Machine; with an Air Pump, Eudiometers, and other parts of a chemical and philoſophical Apparatus, for making the uſual experiments on air, and exhibiting the properties of different elaſtic fluids.

In their examinations of the School, the Truſtees have been highly pleaſed with the plan of teaching, and the proficiency of the pupils, and are extremely happy in adding, what they believe muſt greatly increaſe the utility of the inſtitution, that Judge White will, in future, deliver in the Academy, a courſe of Lectures on the Laws and Conſtitutions of this State, and the United States.

Theſe Lectures will commence annually on the firſt Monday in December, and continue until the laſt of the ſucceeding March; and it is confidently believed that every exertion in his power will be made by that gentleman, to render his Lectures beneficial to his pupils, and worthy of public patronage. JOHN SMITH,
President of Truſtees.

September 21ſt, 1804.

JUST PUBLISHED,
BY JOHN COURTNEY, Jun.
The VIRGINIA ALMANACK,
FOR THE YEAR 1805;

Containing beſides the Aſtronomical calculations, by B. BATES,

JUDGMENT of weather,
Length of days,
Feſtivals, and other remarkable days,
Officers of the Supreme Executive,
Ditto of the Supreme Courts,
Members of the Privy Council,
Ditto of the Senate,
Ditto Houſe of Delegates,
Correct liſts of the time and places of holding the Supreme Courts in Virginia,
Diſtrict do.—Quarterly do.—County do.
Uſeful Medical Receipts, for the uſe of Families,
A variety of pieces on Agriculture,
Specimens of Speech or Speaking,
Curious Advertiſement,
ELINOR, A Sentimental Tale,
An account of the Meteors, which appeared in Richmond, April 25th, 1803,
A variety of Anecdotes, Bon Mots, &c.
The yearly meetings of the people called Quakers,
The Militia,—A number of uſeful Tables,
Large Liſt of Roads, &c. &c.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS, PEDLARS, and others, will find it an object, to make ſpeedy purchaſes, as they will be furniſhed much lower than the cuſtomary price, which they have been ſold at in this city.

☞ The above Almanack is publiſhed on good white paper, and new type; and may be had at the Printing Office of AUGUSTINE DAVIS, and of JOHN COURTNEY, Jun. near the Courthouſe.

Richmond, Sept. 8th, 1804.

FOR SALE OR RENT,
A Brick Lumber Houſe,

ON the Croſs-ſtreet, leading to Shockoe warehouſe, now occupied by Taliaferro & Dickerſon. Poſſeſſion to be given the 1ſt of October next. For terms apply to

Marcus Elcan.

July 28 o3wtf

United States, 5th Circuit, Virginia

District, May term, 1804.

James Hoskirk, ſurviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Company, Plaintiff,
AGAINST
Chriſtopher McConnico and James Campbell, John Grayſon and Conrade Webb, executors of Thomas Shore, deceaſed, and Andrew J. McConnico, Defendants.
} In Chancery.

On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counſel, It is Ordered, That one of the commiſſioners of this court do examine, ſtate and ſettle, all matters and accounts between the plaintiff and the defendant Chriſtopher McConnico in this cauſe, ſtating ſuch matters ſpecially that either party may require or he think fit.

A Copy—Teſte,
JAMES BLAGROVE, D. C.

Commiſſioner's Office, Richmond, Aug. 7, 1804.

THE parties concerned are deſired to take notice, that I have appointed Friday the 9th day of November next for carrying into effect the within decretal order; upon which day their attendance is required at my office, with their papers and accounts ready for examination and ſettlement.

WM. HAY, M. C.
law6w

At a court continued and held for the county of Lancaſter, at the court-houſe, on Friday the 24th day of Auguſt, 1804,

William Newby and Richard Newby, adm'rs. of Oswald Newby, dec'd. Pl'ffs.
AGAINST
Job Carter and Ellyſon Currie, Def'ts.
} *In Chancery.*

THIS day came the plaintiffs, by their counſel, and the defendant Job Carter, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: On the motion of the plaintiffs by their counſel, It it ordered, That the ſaid defendant do appear here on the third Monday in November next, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that the defendant Ellyſon Currie retain in his hands a ſufficiency of the effects of the defendant Job Carter to ſatisfy the plaintiffs' demands, with the coſts of this ſuit; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and alſo poſted at the front door of the courthouſe of this county. J. TOWLES, C.

CONFECTIONARY.

Alexander Plaineville,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Public in general, and the Citizens of Richmond and its neighborhood in particular, that he has commenced the CONFECTIONARY and CORDIAL DISTILLING BUSINESS in the brick-houſe next door below Mr. S. Pleaſants' Book-ſtore, lately occupied by Mr. Jacob Wheaton—where he conſtantly keeps for ſale every article in his line of buſineſs; particularly CORDIALS and PRESERVES, CAKES, &c. &c.

☞ Orders from the country will be carefully and promptly executed.

Richmond, Sept. 18th, 1804. w3tp.

To be ſold, to the higheſt bidder, on the ſecond Monday of October next, before James city court-houſe,

A TRACT OF LAND,

CONTAINING about 320 acres, ſituated at the head of Queen's Creek, and adjoining the Palace Lands. The ſoil is deemed very good, and its ſituation excellently adapted for raiſing ſtock. There is on it a large barn, out of repair, and alſo a quarter, with brick chimnies, which might be eaſily repaired. The orchard with care might yield 15 or 20 hds. of cyder, annually. The payment will be made eaſy, if properly ſecured. JOHN BRACKEN,
Attorney in fact for HANNAH DREW.

Sept. 19th, 1804. 3w.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

(No. V.)

The part of the Maryland letter now to be vindicated is that, over which Candidus, full of exultation, imagines he has gained a complete victory, and is as follows:—"By the 9th ſection of the Bank Law you are reſtrained from diſcounting more than two and an half millions a year. This ſum will at 6 per cent. yield 150,000 dolls. or 45,000l.—Out of this deduct 40,000 dolls. or 12,000l. for annual expences, and the balance of 110,000 dolls. or 33,000l. is the ſum to be divided between the ſtockholders and the ſtate. Now the intereſt of the capital is equal to 90,000 dolls. or 27,000l. & the ſurplus of 20,000 dolls. or 6000l. will do little more than replace to the bank the two per cent. which it loſes by its loan to the ſtate."

It is evident that the alluſion to the 9th ſection of the Bank Law is a *nominal* miſtake, into which it is probable, the Maryland writer has been led, by taking up the bill that was firſt laid before the Virginia legiſlature, where this ſection is to be found, verbatim, as he has quoted it, INSTEAD of the bill which actually paſſed into a law.—We ſay the miſtake is *nominal* rather than *real*, and that the *ſpirit* of his calculations & reaſoning are not at all impaired by that nominal miſtake. We proceed to prove it thus—One fourth part of the capital, or 112,500l. is the ſum required by law to be paid in for the firſt inſtalment. But as ſome few perſons (very few) paid in two, three & even all four inſtalments at once, the ſum total that may have been received, in ſpecie, will, for the ſake of argument be admitted to amount to 125,000l. which, as we preſume, is rather over than under the mark. *The bank, according to the ſpirit of its charter, cannot iſſue more notes than three times the ſum in ſpecie depoſited in its vaults.* The emiſſion then from the firſt of October, when its operations are propoſed to commence till ſixty days thereafter, when the ſecond inſtalment becomes due, cannot exceed 375,000l.—This ſum, however, may be iſſued; and if they begin to iſſue at all, they will, no doubt, iſſue all that they can conſtitutionally iſſue, for otherwiſe it would be unwiſe by beginning to diſcount (except ſo far as may be neceſſary to comply with the law, by fixing the epoch of its commencement, from whence the payment of the ſecond and of every ſucceeding inſtalment muſt be dated) to excite the hopes of the ſtockholders, only to diſappoint them, and thereby to depreciate the ſtock. Taking it for granted then, that if it iſſues at all, it will iſſue its conſtitutional quantum, that is 375,000l. it is humbly aſked, whether the remaining part of the capital, to wit 325,000l. which is payable in *ſix months* by *ſixty days equal inſtalments*, may not be very eaſily paid out of 375,000l. when it is conſidered that there will then remain a ſurplus of upwards of one hundred and ſixty thouſand dollars of bank notes floating in the market, and when the cuſtom, which is univerſally practiſed, of replacing one note, as it becomes due with another note and new indorſers, is only taken into view? Even allowing, which every candid perſon, but Candidus, will admit to be extremely liberal, that many notes, inſtead of being renewed, may be paid as they become due, how will the payment in all probability, be made? In ſpecie? No! it will probably be made in its own notes, or in the notes of ſome other banks. But if in the notes of other banks, it will be the ſame thing, it may be ſaid, as if ſpecie was paid, ſince by tranſmitting thoſe notes to their reſpective banks, ſpecie may be drawn for them. This is by no means certain. It depends on a contingency which may or may not happen, & which is much more likely not to happen than to happen. It is a rule of courteſy, in ſuch caſes, a ſort of common law amongſt the banks, to pay one another with their reſpective notes, as far as they are able, and not to draw ſpecie. For inſtance, if the bank of Virginia has received in diſcharge of monies lent by it, 50,000 dolls. in Alexandria or Norfolk branch notes, Alexandria and Norfolk in all probability, have received, in the courſe of their negociations, an equal ſum in Virginia bank notes. Here their reſpective notes are exchanged, & not one dollar in ſpecie paſſes between them.—This rule of courteſy being eſtabliſhed, and univerſally practiſed, will not be departed from we preſume by the directors of the Virginia bank. It would be dangerous to bring down upon her infant head the reſentment of the old banks. If then the total amount of notes that can be iſſued without violating the charter, be no more than three times the amount of ſpecie depoſited, and if its whole remaining capital may be paid in as the inſtalments become due, in its own notes, it follows that inſtead of diſcounting to the amount of 2,500,000 dolls as ſuppoſed by the Maryland letter, it will, in fact, be enabled or *authoriſed*, to diſcount no more than 1,250,000 dolls. or three times the ſum of ſpecie now in its poſſeſſion, which has been admitted to be 125,000l. or about 420,000 dols. The intereſt on this ſum, granting to Candidus all that he has aſſumed, to wit, that the bank will *evade the law* which reſtricts it to an intereſt *at the rate* of 6 per cent. per annum, and will by *certain* tricks in trade*, clear near 7 per cent. Allowing all this, we ſay, the annual profits will not be more than 26,250l.: Out of this ſum muſt be deducted the annual expences which have been eſtimated at 12,000l. and the diſburſements for materials to begin with, which (as we are ignorant of the coſt of them, and are willing to give up almoſt every thing) we will ſuppoſe to be only 1250l. making (for round numbers) the whole ſum to be deducted from the firſt year's profits 13,250l. The balance of 13,000l. is the nett ſum to be divided amongſt the ſtockholders, which on a capital of 450,000l. will not be quite three per cent. But as thoſe who paid in all the inſtalments at once will, under the law, be entitled to an intereſt of ſix per cent. this will reduce the profits to thoſe who only pay as the inſtalments become due, to little more than two per cent.

The calculations and obſervations, made by Candidus, relative to the ſtate payments into bank do not, in any manner whatever, leſſen the force of the above reaſoning. It muſt be obvious to every one, that very little ſpecie will be paid into the treaſury for taxes when Virginia bank notes will anſwer the purpoſe. Moſt people will lay by as much bank paper as will pay their taxes. The gold and ſilver they will hoard, which, *from experience*, they know will not die upon their hands, whilſt from experience, they know that paper *may*. Gentlemen who live in Richmond, and to whom bank notes are the ſame as ſpecie, deceive themſelves very much, if they imagine that we country people who live in the mountains entertain the ſame notions of their value—Beyond what may ſuffice for our public dues, we ſhall ſtill refuſe for our produce any thing but ſpecie, for this we know is of univerſal value, and therefore preferable to that which has only a local value. This diſtinction is ſo cloſely kept up with us, that an Alexandria or United States bank note for 100 dolls. cannot even now be changed into ſpecie without a diſcount.—This we know too is the caſe in our neighboring ſtate, Pennſylvania, and this we have heard is the caſe, and has been the caſe, time immemorial, in Great Britain, in the country places diſtant from the metropolis, and we believe muſt be the caſe in every country where bank notes circulate. We repeat the advice then of the Maryland writer to the bank, "not to commence its operations, except ſo far as may be neceſſary to fix the epoch of its commencement, till the whole capital is paid in in gold and ſilver." If it does this, it will ſtill ſtrengthen its credit and appreciate its ſcrip—if it does not, it will injure both: but in neither event ſhall we be ſufferers, *for, though ruſtic, we are not to be taken in by banks.* VINDEX.

* The knowing ones who do buſineſs with the banks have learnt to play a trick upon trick, and to avoid the payment of more than 6 per cent. *Notices now*, are only impoſed on by bank artifices.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

[No. I]

Although a thick veil appears to cover us, yet the *particulars* of our exiſting differences with the court of Madrid it is not difficult to gueſs by a combination of previous events, and a compariſon of what has been lately publiſhed, that the heads of points of our miſunderſtood have been pretty correctly ſtated in ſome of the Virginia papers, and in two or three of thoſe edited in this city. Theſe accounts connected with the verbal information obtained from an American gentleman lately from Spain, will afford us materials enough to venture a few obſervations on a ſubject ſo important to our country. In this enquiry we will not loſe no ſight, that juſtice ſhould be the baſis of our political proceedings, as more congenial to the principles which have hitherto honored our nation, and in reality more calculated to promote our true intereſt and happineſs.

It would appear as if Spain would refuſe to ratify our laſt convention with her, whoſe principle object was to compenſate thoſe of our citizens and her ſubjects who in the courſe of the laſt war had ſuffered injuries contrary to the laws of nations, without our previouſly aſſenting to the following propoſitions.

Firſt, that time be allowed to give notice to their ſubjects of the convention which has not yet been done, as they conſidered totally abandened by the American government.

Secondly that the article relating to prizes carried into Spaniſh ports by French cruizers be totally expunged and all claims upon the Spaniſh government on that account be forever relinquiſhed.

Thirdley, that the act of the United States authoriſing the Preſident to eſtabliſh one or more ports on the river Mobile, be immediatrly repealed.

The firſt of theſe propoſitions cannot be conſidered as a very important one, but in as much as it appears to be grounded on ſtrict juſtice. The convention was ſigned in 1802, and ſent over for its ratification, which did not take place on our part 'till towards the laſt period of the laſt ſeſſion of congreſs. What the motives were with our government to delay the ratification for near two years, it is not our intention to inveſtigate, but whatever was the cauſe of it, it is but too true, that there has been on our ſide ſuch a procraſtination in the buſineſs, ſo as to jeſtify on the part of Spain a ſuſpicion of our government having given it up altogether.—At all events, in ſuch a ſtate of uncertainty, the Spaniſh adminiſtration could not with propriety or without running the riſque of committing itſelf, ſend into His Catholic Majeſty's vaſt and diſtant dominions the official information which in juſtice ſhould precede the meeting of the commiſſioners, and this not having been done it appears but juſt that, as *we have taken our own time* for the ratification, a reaſonable one may be allowed in favor of the ſubjects of the king of Spain.

The moſt important and intereſting part of the Spaniſh oppoſition to ratify the convention, lays on the ſecond propoſition. The expunging altogether of our claims for the prizes, carried into Spaniſh ports by French cruizers, cannot but deeply effect the finances of ſome of our citizens; but let us not be led aſtray by our feeling, and let us proceed to the examination of this important topic, with candor and impartiality.

By our laſt convention with France, we entirely gave up, and *without any limitation or modification whatever*, our claims for the injury received from her, and obtained as a compenſation the advantage of being relieved of the burthenſome and heavy obligations impoſed upon us by the treaty and convention with Louis the XVI, in the year 1778: Our demands would have been otherwiſe conſiderable, but we muſt confeſs the retribution was alſo great. This buſineſs thus ſettled, it is evident we cannot call upon Spain for the injuries received from France, in her ports and coaſts. Without entering into the examination of the peculiar ſituation of Spain towards France at that period, Spain cannot appear but as a mere *acceſſary* to the offence; France being in reality the *principle*—and having by our laſt convention relinquiſhed and abandoned all our claims upon the French republic, Spain is evidently releaſed from all obligation towards us, in the ſame manner, that if a creditor was by a compromiſe, to abandon his right over a debtor,

his bail or security would become *ipso facto* equally absolved and free. Many striking observations could be made upon this point. I shall content myself with bringing forward one which appears to me to be conclusive.

If Spain could be compelled to make satisfaction to the United States for the injury which the latter has released or relinquished to France, that release would be defeated to every useful purpose, as France would now be liable to Spain for the same damages which it was intended to be discharged by the release of the U. S. Now a release as well as every other contract or engagement implies that nothing shall be done by the grantor, *directly or indirectly* to defeat his *bona fide* intent or effect. If therefore, the claim preferred by the United States upon Spain will, if admitted indirectly, defeat the release granted to France, such claim must be pronounced to be illegal.

It has been pretended, that Spain was in reality the principal aggressor, but this assertion, totally unsupported is too weak to deserve any notice.—The principal aggressors were those who committed the first act of hostility, and in the cases complained of, it is notorious, that the French privateers were the first aggressors, the territorial jurisdiction establishing but a secondary responsibility, or properly speaking, a *post factum* responsibility.

We will not pretend to the claim of a superior information when we shall affirm, that this business was before the senate in the last session of congress; the circumstance was perfectly known out of doors, and it was equally reported, that the observations on the part of the government of Spain upon the subject, were of a cast and solidity not to be easily answered or controverted.

Among other circumstances which have leaked out, it was whispered that the Spanish ambassador here, had some months before proposed to some of the most eminent lawyers in the United States a theoretical question upon this subject, exposing with accuracy and exactness, all the principal and collateral circumstances, and concealing the real interested powers by substitution of alphabetical letters. The consulted Cavilians, although good and true Americans, yielded notwithstanding to the impression of truth and justice; and altho' belonging to different political parties, *unanimously* declared in substance, that the United States *had not the least claim upon the Spanish government* for the injuries of the French privateers on the coasts and ports of Spain, after we had given up, by the last convention with France, all our right to the said claim. The senate felt the impossibility of the recovery; nothing was done upon the subject, and it is more than probable it has only been brought forward again by our government, with the intention to give, through the means of this desperate pretention, some support to others of a different nature.

GRAVIORA MANENT.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

REUBIN MITCHEL, *Plaintiff in error*, vs. DAVID SMITH. } *In the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Sept. 15 h, 1804.*

THIS cause came before the court on a Writ of Error from Luzerne county. It was originally an action of debt on a single bill given by Mitchel to Smith for payment of a certain sum of money. The bill was given in consideration of a tract of land, conveyed by Smith to Mitchel, lying without the Seventeen Townships in the County of Luzerne, held by him under a deed from a Committee of the Susquehannah Company under the Connecticut Title and not derived from the authority of this Commonwealth or of the late Proprietors of Pennsylvania before the Revolution.

The question was, whether this was a legal or illegal consideration for a bill, and whether the contract for the sale and purchase of this land was a violation of the laws of this State, so tainting the whole transaction as that the Court could not legally afford their aid to carry the contract into execution.

This case had been argued at March term 1803, and had been ever since under the consideration of the Court. The Chief Justice and the three Associate Justices of the Supreme Court were present and unanimously determined, that the consideration of the bill was illegal, a contract of such a nature and tendency as the court could not lend their aid to carry it into effect. They therefore discharged the purchaser from the suit, and reversed the Judgment of the Common Pleas of Luzerne county.

It is now evident, that no prudent or industrious man can promise himself any advantage by settling in Pennsylvania under the Connecticut title. No length of time establishes his claim. His original entry into possession and his subsequent continuance in it, are crimes severely punished by the law; if he conveys it to another, his conveyance is declared by positive law to be a nullity. The seller can never recover his purchase money of the buyer nor can the buyer get possession of the seller. His conveyance can never be recorded. These judicial legal dischargements must ultimately prevent any industrious or honest man from being concerned in this shameful business, and must bear down that opposition to the authority of the state which has already been so obstinately and criminally persisted in.

[*A. D. Adv.*]

FULL-BRED HORSES
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, being very successful, for several years past, in breeding Horses from the best English Turf Stock, has now for sale, about 20, of unexceptionable blood, consisting of BROOD MARES, COLTS and FILLIES, from four to one years old:—Among them are three very fine imported Mares, and covered by Dragon and Sterling the last season. Warranted Pedigrees of them all will be shewn. They are very healthy, and in fine condition, and well worth the attention of any gentleman, who wishes to get the best blood. If they are not sold at private sale, they will be set up to the highest bidder, at the Bowling Green, on the second Tuesday in November next.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling Green, Sept. 15th, 1804. (tNov. 13.)

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1804.

Errata in VINDEX.—No. I. Line 12, for "subscribe" read *scramble*. Line 51, for "Chalaton" read *Charlatan*. Line 61, for "It, therefore, is" read *It is therefore*.

No. II. Line 2, for "property" read *proper*. Line 57, for "she is sure" read *she is wise*. Line 65, for "rigidly excepted" read *rigidly accepted*. Line 23, for "customs" read *custom*.

No. III. Line 24, for "knew" read *know*.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

MR. DAVIS will please to insert the following:

TO MERCATOR.

SIR,

Whether I am guilty of hypocrisy in calling myself a "Real Republican," is a question I shall not discuss; first, because it is immaterial whether I am a "real" or a pretended republican: and secondly, because Mercator would allow no man to be a republican who does not think exactly with him. However, Sir, that you are a "Real Democrat," I have not the least doubt; the modesty of your style, and the closeness of your reasoning, would convince incredulity itself. You say, that "you think hypocrisy is detestable every way." Can this be true, Sir? If it is, that your thoughts and actions are generally at variance, is a truth too palpable to be denied. As to the thanks of the federalists, Sir, I neither wish for nor expect them; and, therefore, shall not be disappointed at their withholding them.

You say I have "hastened the *political* death of the serjeant." 'Till now, Sir, I thought the serjeantry was a legal, and not a political appointment; but the democrats make a political question of every thing, even to the appointment of a common council-man, constable, or captain of the watch. "You then commence a series of false and impudent assertions, that the present serjeant never injured Mercator." The charge of falsehood and impudence here recoils on yourself; you make forced constructions, and then charge them on me. But admitting I did say so, did not your own words, at the close of your first number, essay, or whatever you may be pleased to call it, authorise the assertion? Did not you declare you "wished it to be understood it was the officer and not the man you detested;" and, Sir, if your assertion be true, (which I must doubt) "that the time never was when a serjeant or sheriff had it in their power to touch one cent's worth of your property," the serjeant could not injure you as an officer; he must then have injured you in his private capacity. If this be the case, Sir, why shield yourself behind the mask of hypocrisy, (I repeat it, Sir, however grating to your ears) and pretend it was the officer your shafts were winged at, when it was the man you meant to pierce? As to my abilities as a writer, Sir, the public is a much better and more candid judge than Mercator; "and I do assure *you*, Sir," that if your observations were intended to lessen my *vanity*, you are for once mistaken, for that, at least, is invulnerable to Mercator. You say, "what had Mr. Monroe's mission to France and Spain to do with the person who is now serjeant of this city?" And pray, Sir, what has Harry and Dick, and Dick and Harry, or Candidus, to do with the "Real Republican?" My observations, Sir, grew out of your modest distribution of virtue and talents: but this the virtuous Mercator (for as the demo's are all virtuous, you, I suppose, come in for your share) could not or would not attend to. "I do assure you, Sir, that the present serjeant *must* and *shall* go out of office." Really, Sir, this is coming to the point at once. The emperor Napoleon could not issue his commands more magisterially; and I am almost tempted to think I am addressing an emperor in petto. From this sentence, Sir, I am induced to have an higher opinion of myself, for although I may not possess *all* the requisites for a writer, I am at least capable of irritating and overturning the philosophy of Mercator; for what but irritation could induce you to commit yourself so far, as to say that an officer appointed by the magistrates of Richmond, "must and shall go out of office?" If the magistrates are to be dictated to by Mercator, I suppose the serjeant must go out of office; but I flatter myself that they are not to be dictated to, and that unless the serjeant has been guilty of improper conduct, *as an officer*, he will not go out of office; and I do also flatter myself, Sir, and am confident that the magistrates of Richmond have too just a sense of their own dignity, than to become instruments in gratifying the private pique or revenge of any man. You say, Sir, you "have promised to say *something* to the magistrates on this subject;" and pray, Sir, why have you not said it? Surely the "something in answer to Mr. Davis's Real Republican" has not occupied so much of your time, as to prevent your fulfilling your promise to them! If it did, Sir, I crave the pardon of the magistrates for depriving them so long of the advice of so able a counsellor as Mercator. "I do assure you, Sir, (this seems to be a favorite sentence) that with all the pleasure a man could feel at quitting Candidus to read the "British Spy," I quit your company for theirs." Now, Sir, I think you might learn a little from both those authors. From the British Spy, you might learn a modesty of diction and chasteness of style, rarely to be met with; and from Candidus you might learn, that mutilated extracts and forced constructions—positive assertions and puerile attempts at wit, are no part of sound reasoning.

A REAL REPUBLICAN.

September 23d, 1804.

A London paper of July 20, contains the following article:

"It is reported, that Mr. Jefferson has been insulted in the most audacious manner, by Bonaparte, in a letter in his own hond writing, in which he blames him for not preventing his brother, Jerome, from marrying a woman so far below him in rank and fortune, and permitting the American merchants to supply Dessalines, and the republic of Hayti with arms, ammunition, and provisions."

From an article which appears in a Halifax paper, it seems evident that Napoleon has taken great offence with his brother Jerome Bonaparte, for having married an American lady without his consent. A letter, said to be official, states, "that the emperor has ordered his brother's allowances to be stopped—that the *young woman* with whom he has connected himself, will not be permitted to enter the French territories—and that should she even arrive at any port in France, she will be immediately reshipped for the United States." This letter was intercepted on board a vessel bound from Bordeaux to New-York, and no doubt is entertained of its authenticity. How anti-republican, how unfeeling in the conduct of Napoleon, in this affair! His haughty and imperious spirit cannot brook the idea of being connected, even through the medium of a brother's marriage, with the daughter of a merchant, however respectable and worthy the one—however accomplished and amiable the other. To marry this *young woman* is, in Jerome, a crime of the first magnitude; a crime which cuts off his "allowances," and virtually banishes him from the empire of France; for we cannot suppose him capable of abandoning his lady to gratify the cruel caprice, or rather pride, of a despotic brother. (*N. Y. D. Adv.*)

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, dated July 13, received at Newbedford.

"We have sold our flour at 18 dollars per barrel: the general failure of the crops in Spain has caused this sudden rise; and the Barbary powers have prohibited the exportation of this article. Fish are at 5 to 6 dolls. and dull; Rice 7 to 8 dolls. Pipe staves, 160 dolls. per M. Indian corn, none at market."

The Herculaneum Manuscripts—Great progress has been made, under the auspices of the prince of Wales, in the unrolling and recovery of the Papiri found in the ruins of Herculaneum. The Rev. Mr. Heyter has been at Naples for a considerable time, engaged, with a number of assistants, in this important work; and scholars of every country will be delighted to hear that he has made rapid progress in the task. Previously to the interference of the prince of Wales, eighteen manuscripts had been opened in the course of forty-six years; but under his auspices nearly ninety have been opened in a little more than two years. This is a patronage worthy of the prince. Mr. Heyter writes from Portici in May last, "that though the difficulties in travelling the almost extinguished Papiri are incredible, and the operation of course most dilatory, as the persons employed may even yet be considered as learners, yet every day new lights are opened to them. About fourscore manuscripts have been unrolled under his directions, entirely or in part.—Among these, seven were Latin, but in consequence of a fatal accident were unfortunately reduced to powder. He has discovered at the end of one manuscript the name of Demetrius Phalereus. Fragments of four of Epicurus are ready for publication; the engravings of one book, six columns of another, are completed. A treatise on Anger, another De Natura Deorum, as well as a logical essay by Philodemus, are also ready for publication. The treatise on Anger is anonymous. That De Natura Deorum appears to be by Phædrus, the friend of Cicero.

From the Political and Commercial Register, of Sept. 20.

In the discharge of an important, and to myself an indispensible duty, the subjoined statement was communicated, in the first instance, to the government. In a respectful solicitude for the rights and interest of our country, the deposition and letters are now made public.

W. JACKSON.

Sept. 20th.

On Thursday, Sept. 6th, 1804, about noon, a note, of which the following is a transcript, was left at my office, as my clerk informed me, by a person who lives with Mr. Francis Breuil, merchant, in Philadelphia:

"The marquis de Casa Yrujo presents his compts. to "major Jackson and would be very happy to know from "him, and where he could have the pleasure to see him "in the course of this day.

"Thursday 6"

Never having before received any communication from Mr. Yrujo; never having even exchanged one word of conversation with him in my life, I was not a little surprised at receiving this message, which I answered by a note to the following purport:

"Major Jackson presents his compliments to the marquis de Casa Yrujo—in reply to his note of this morning, just now received, major Jackson will be at his office until two o'clock, at his house in Chesnut street, next to gen. Dickinson's, until four o'clock, at either of which places he will see the marquis de Casa Yrujo, or, if more convenient, he will wait on him.

"Thursday, Sept. 6th."

This note was sent by Mr. Johnson, my clerk, and left at gov. M'Kean's. Mr. Breuil called on me soon after, and said the marquis de Casa Yrujo would be glad to see me at the marquis's house at 5 o'clock.

I asked Mr. Breuil if he knew on what business Mr. Yrujo wanted to see me: he said he did not know.

I went at 5 o'clock to Mr. Yrujo's house, and on entering the room was accosted by him in nearly the following words:

"You will be surprised, major Jackson, at the liberty I have taken in sending to you, but I trust an explanation of the motive will excuse me. I consider you, sir, as a gentleman, a man of letters, and a man of honor.

"By a political intolerance you have been forced to adopt a profession different from what you have heretofore pursued; but it is one in which you are qualified to be very useful. I observe by certain opinions expressed in your paper, that you consider the present administration (for I will not call them government) as disinclined to go to war with Spain: in this, however, you are mistaken; the reverse is the fact; and they only wish the federal papers to utter those opinions that they may have an argument of that sort for indulging their wish to go war with my country, which would certainly be very injurious to your's: for if the king, my master, was to order three ships of the line and six frigates to the Mississippi, three ships of the line and six frigates to the Chesapeake, and three ships of the line and six frigates to Sandy Hook, what would you do? But you have it in your power to do much good, by espousing the part of peace, which is so necessary to both nations; and if you will consent to take elucidations on the subject, I will furnish them, and I will make you any acknowledgment." Perceiving at this moment his infamous purpose, I with difficulty stifled the emotions which it excited, and restrained my indignation. He went on to examine in detail the several points in dispute between Spain and the United States; and as I wished to learn his opinions respecting them, I suffered him to proceed. Among other things he said, that if Mr. Pinckney had acted by instructions from the administration, or if his conduct should be approved by them, war was inevitable. But he had no doubt war was the wish of our administration; for he had received a letter from New-Orleans, dated on the 25th of April last, which stated that there was a letter in that place, in Mr. Jefferson's hand writing, dated in March last, which declared that if the settlers between the Mississippi and the Rio Perdido would raise the American colors, they should be supported.

He continued his observations, and pressed me to give him an answer—assuring me that this was no diplomatic management, but an *epanchement* (unbosoming) of himself to me as a man of honor—and he trusted I would so consider it. I then quitted the room; he went with me to the street door, and again asked me when I would give him an answer. With difficulty I suppressed the indignation of my feelings, and left the house.

W. JACKSON.

Sworn the 7th Sept. 1804, that the contents of the within statement are just and true.

EDWD. SHIPPEN, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, September 7th, 1804.

SIR,

Considerations paramount to all others, the love of my country, and a sense of personal honor, which no change of fortune or circumstances can ever efface or diminish, have decided me, on the present occasion, to address you.

The accompanying documents refers to the most interesting objects that can engage my attention, and for the moment, those objects banish every other remembrance.

Mr. Yrujo's official character precludes the only reparation I would consent to receive for his attempt against my honor. It is for you, sir, to determine what satisfaction is due to our country and its government.

I shall wait the time necessary to learn your decision before I give further publicity to the transaction.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

W. JACKSON.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Esq. President of the United States.

Monticello, Sept. 15, '04.

SIR,

I have received your letters of the 7th and 9th instant,* and shall use their contents in due time and place for the benefit of our country, as you seem sufficiently apprised that the person of the marquis Yrujo is under the safeguard of the nation, and secured by its honor against all violation, I need add nothing on that head: on another, however, I may be permitted to add, that if the information respecting a letter said to have been written by me as meant as a sample of the communications proposed to be given to you, their loss will not be great; no such letter was ever written by me, by my authority, or with my privity. With my acknowledgments for the communication I tender you my salutations.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Major William Jackson.

* *Duplicate.*

BOSTON, August 17.

Late Advices from the Continent.

By the arrival on Saturday last of the *Sally*, Capt. *Webber* from Liverpool, and the *Galen*, Capt. Hinckley, from London, we have received English papers to the 11th August, which state, among other articles of local concern, the safe arrival of all the valuable fleets of merchantmen expected in the month of August, among which are the *China*, the *Leonard Island*—the *Jamaica*—the *Newfoundland*—the *Lisbon*—and the *Baltic fleets*.—They also inform of the prorogation of the British Parliament, by a speech from the throne—of the election of Mr. *Mainwaring* for Middlesex county; in the room of Sir *Francis Burdett*—of the near escape of the French fleet from Brest—and of the rumour of an alliance offensive and defensive, between *Great Britain* and *Russia*.

Of continental news, *Bell's Weekly Messenger* observes, "If our readers expect to find any articles of interest or importance in our foreign selections, they will be disappointed. But they will find as much *tittle tattle* in the *Moniteur*, as in any of our own fashionable Journals; Bonaparte goes to the opera and menaces war, bespeaks a play and signs a sentence, almost in the same paragraph.—The French Court is now becoming as splendid and gallant as in the age of Lewis XIV; and the despotism of that reign, which, contrary to all human speculation, was so favourable to the arts, is likely under the tyranny of Bonaparte, to prove equally propitious."

The same paper, however, contains the following article, which, if it declares not a fact, may be considered as the precurfor of a measure, neither improbable, nor is it believed will be found impracticable.—"It is impossible to embody all the rumours which are abroad in the short space allowed to us. It is said with a good deal of confidence, that an offensive and defensive alliance is concluded between Russia and England, to which Austria and Prussia are invited to accede. We wish we could speak of this as a matter that admitted no doubt. Every one acknowledges that it is the only way to liberate the Continent; but every one is aware of the difficulty of organizing a confederacy of this magnitude, which is composed likewise of some jarring materials.

A late London paper in speaking of the late unhappy duel between Gen. HAMILTON and Col. BURR, observes:—"The mind is shocked at the circumstance of a country having been guilty of such a violation of the law, and of his having been countenanced and assisted by a Judge, whose paramount duty it is to cause the laws to be obeyed, and to punish those who disobey them."

The reports from *Charleston*, of the prevalence of yellow fever in that city, are extremely vague and contradictory. The papers printed at that place, make no mention of any extraordinary mortality—nor does there appear to be any interruption in the commercial transactions of the merchants."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, AUGUST 7—11.

The Batavian Journals, received to the 3d inst. communicate a statement generally accredited at Paris, that a Note, by way of *ultimatum*, has been delivered by the Russian *Charge d' Affairs*, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, demanding the evacuation of Hanover; and acquainting the French Government that in case of a refusal, he had been directed by his sovereign immediately to leave Paris. We are not much inclined to give credit to this statement, but it had the effect of depreciating the funds, which are said to have fallen one per cent. in consequence of it. On the 30th ult. the French Minister at the Hague presented his new credentials, and a procession, suitable to the parade and ostentation of the *Corsican's* new title, took place on the occasion.

A letter from the Hague of the 28th ult. says, that most of the troops in the Texel are disembarked, and the provisions, collected there for their use, are disposed of by public auction. From these occurrences it is concluded, that no expedition of any consequence will sail from that part of the Batavian Republic, at least until a landing in England is made good by the troops on board the flotillas at Flushing, Ostend, and Boulogne. The whole number of French troops at present in Holland do not, according to this letter, amount to 25,000 men, of whom 15,000 are encamped near Utrecht, and the remainder in garrisons at the Helder, in Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Hague, Breda, and Bergen op Zoom.

A letter from Berlin, of the 28th ult. says, that "with two Russian armies on his eastern and northern frontiers, and three French armies on his western and southern, the King of Prussia has declared to the Courts of St. Petersburg and St. Cloud, that his Majesty intends to preserve the strictest neutrality, and therefore will not permit the passage of any troops, artillery or ammunition through his dominions; but regard as an enemy, any power attempting to force such passage."

It is confidentially asserted, that a treaty has been concluded between this country and Russia, and that it was signed by Lord Harrowby and Count Woronzew, on Tuesday last, previous to his Majesty's going down to the house of Lords.—We are inclined to think that the article signed was rather a project of treaty than a treaty itself.

A Russian galley from Marmoringo, in the Crimea, for Petersburgh, passed the Sound on the 13th of July. She came from Barcelona, and her crew were dressed after the Turkish fashion. This is the first vessel from the Black Sea which has ever passed the Sound.

General Moreau was still at Barcelona in the middle of July, where he had been joined by his Lady.

The Brest Fleet.

The dispatches received yesterday at the Admiralty from Sir Charles Cotton, state, that Ganthaume's squadron was discovered on the 3d inst. at anchor in Camaret Bay, where we understand the French ships are protected by such formidable bat-

teries, that any attack on them in their actual position would be unavailing. Were it not for the vigilant look out which the Fox cutter kept, and the continued firing of signals, Gantheaume would probably have effected his escape. His squadron is now found to consist of nine sail of the line and three frigates. Every ship which can be spared will be sent off with all possible dispatch to reinforce the Grand Fleet, as the late sortie must necessarily divide the attention of our vessels, and call for increased strength and exertion.

Notwithstanding we are assured that the substance of the dispatches received from Sir Charles Cotton is such as we have stated, our Plymouth letter of this morning says, that a cutter arrived at that port on Sunday, has brought intelligence of Gantheaume's return, the preceding day, to his old station, in the outer road of Brest.

Although the name of Gantheaume is more known than that of any French Admiral of the present day, he has never distinguished himself but by his escapes. On the very day when he passed the Gut of Gibralter, the 8th of February, 1801, in effecting his escape from Brest, Sir Robert Calder sailed in pursuit of him from Torbay.

Admiral Cornwallis sailed from Spithead yesterday morning in the Glory, of 98 guns, to resume his command on the Brest station. Dispatches, received from the Admiralty, at Portsmouth, in the course of the morning, were immediately sent after him in the *Rose* cutter, which overtook the Glory at St. Catherine's Point, as she was standing down Channel.

Bombardment of Havre.

Dispatches from Captain Oliver commanding our blockading squadron off Havre, were last night received at the Admiralty. They contain intelligence of the renewal of the bombardment of that town and port last Friday. The houses and shipping are stated to have been considerably damaged. During the bombardment, in the course of which a great number of shells were thrown, a division of the enemy's gun-boats ventured out, for the purpose of annoying our squadron; but they were very nearly cut off by the skilful manœuvres of our vessels, and regained, with much difficulty, the harbour. The particulars of the attack will, it is expected, appear in the Gazette of this evening.

Arrival of the China Fleet.

Notice was received at Lloyd's yesterday, of the safe arrival of the Leeward island fleet, as well as of the Lisbon fleet, and thus in a very great degree, were the fears of the merchants dissipated for the safety of the homeward bound trade. At no period in the history of Great-Britain, were so many, so valuable, and so ill protected fleets, expected to arrive at one time, as during the present week. The *China fleet*, the *Newfoundland fleet*, the *Leeward Island fleet*, the *Jamica fleet*, the *Lisbon fleet*, and the *Baltic fleet*, were all hourly expected; while an alarm was given of a French squadron having eluded the vigilance of our blockade at Brest. The lowest estimate of the value of the homeward bound trade was between 16 and 17 millions: the bare duties to Government were above four millions. It was of course to the merchants and underwriters a most critical moment; and no language can express the satisfaction which was felt in consequence of this intelligence, not only of the safe arrival of the China and Leeward Island trade, but also of the French squadron being safely cooped up in Camaret Bay. It spread universal joy through the city. No apprehension is now entertained for the Jamaica fleet, as by the very favourable wind which has blown for some days, they may be expected in the course of a day or two.

We yesterday had the satisfaction of announcing the long expected arrival of the China fleet. They sailed from Canton on the 5th of February, without convoy, and on the 15th fell in with Admiral Linois, off Poulo Auro, who engaged them for half an hour and then sheared off.

BRITISH SKILL AND BRAVERY.

Aug. 9. An official account of the engagement, between Admiral Linois squadron and the China fleet of merchantmen, is this morning published from the East India house. It is contained in a letter from the commander of the company's ship Earl *Camden*, of which the following is an extract. "On the 14th Feb. at day break, we saw Pulo Auro bearing W. S. W. and at 8 A. M. a signal was made from one of the fleet, for seeing four strange sail in the S W. Four vessels were immediately sent to examine, and very soon reported by signal, that they were an enemy's squadron, consisting of a line of battle ship, three frigates, and one brig. At four P. M. the look out ships were recalled, and a line of battle formed in close order. As soon as the enemy could fetch in our wake, they put about: we kept on our course under an easy sail; at near sun-set they were close up with our rear, and I was in momentary expectation of an attack there, and prepared to support them; but at the close of day we perceived them haul to windward. We lay-to in line of battle all night, our men at their quarters; at day-break on the 13th, we saw the enemy about three miles to windward, lying-to. We hoisted our colours, offering him battle if he chose to come down. The enemy's four ships hoisted French colours, the line of battle ship carrying a Rear Admiral's flag; the brig was under Batavian colours. At 9 A. M. finding they would not come down, we formed the order of sailing, and steered our course under an easy sail, the enemy then filled their sails, and edged towards us. At 1 P. M. finding they proposed to attack and endeavour to cut off our rear, I made the signal to tack and bear down upon him, and engage in succession; the Royal George being the leading ship, the Ganges next, and then the Earl Camden. This manœuvre was correctly performed, and we stood towards him under a press of sail: the enemy then formed in a very close line, and opened their fire on the headmost ship, which was not returned by us till we approached him nearer. The Royal George bore the brunt of the action, and got as near the enemy as he would permit him; the Ganges and Earl Camden opened their fire as soon as their guns could have effect; but before any other ships could get into action, the enemy hauled their wind, and stood away to the eastward under all the sail they could set. At 2 P. M. I made the signal for a general chace, and we pursued them till 4 P. M. when fearing a longer pursuit would carry us too far from the mouth of the straits, and considering the immense property at stake, I made the signal to tack, and at 8 P. M. we anchored in a situation to proceed for the entrance of the straits in the morning. As long as we could distinguish the enemy, we perceived him steering to the eastward, under a press of sail. The Royal George had one man killed and another wounded, many shot in her hull, and more in her sails; but few shot touched either the Camden of the Ganges, and the fire of the enemy seemed to be ill directed, his shot either falling short or passing over us.

Aug. 11.—The rest of the Jamaica fleet passed Portsmouth yesterday; and thus have all our homeward-bound fleets arrived without the loss of a vessel belonging to any of them. Infinite praise is due to the Captains of all the ships by which the fleets have been convoyed.

Miscellaneous Paragraphs

The election for Middlesex County has at length terminated in the election of Mr. Mainwaring, by a majority of five votes. No electioneering contest, since the existence of the British Constitution has been conducted with more tumult, or has excited so much of the public attention and interest.—Could we believe the votes polled for Sir Francis Burdett were all, or even a tenth part of them given by persons approving the designs of his faction, the result of the contest would be an object of deep regret, notwithstanding the return of Mr. Mainwaring; but knowing the apparent strength of Sir Francis has been obtained by fraudulent means, we neither despair of the public spirit, nor feel dismay at the popular clamour.

Lord Duncan.—It is with deep regret that we announce the death of this gallant officer and truly worthy man.—He expired suddenly on Saturday last. This veteran Admiral had, on various occasions, greatly distinguished himself, particularly under the late Lord Keppel, and in the memorable and splendid action with the Dutch Admiral Winter, at Camperdown, for his spirited conduct in which, he received his Peerage and a suitable pension. He closed a most honourable life in his 73d year.

In addition to the rich cargo of silks and teas, the China fleet has brought home a *stock of reputation* that will add very much to our *mercantile credit*.

Had the engagement with *Linois* lasted a vast deal longer, there was no danger of the *tea ships* running out of *ammunition*, as a principal part of their cargo consists of *gunpowder* and *canister* shot.

The Royal George received 66 shot, which did her considerable damage, though not so much as might be expected: the first broadside from the Marengo was pointed too low, the effect must have proved fatal.

Crosses, lyres, and diadems, continue the prevailing ornaments in the head dress of a Parisian *elegante*.

FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS,

Received at Boston.

London, August 2.

Tuesday His Majesty went in the usual state to the House of Peers and put an end to the present Session of Parliament by the following Most Gracious Speech from the Throne:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"Before I put an end to the present Session of Parliament, I am desirous of expressing my entire approbation of the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the great object of public concern which have come under your consideration.

"You have wisely continued to direct your attention to the encouragement and improvement of that respectable and powerful volunteer force which the ardour and spirit of my subjects has enabled me to establish to an extent hitherto unexampled: You have at the same time endeavoured to combine an additional establishment for our domestic defence, with the means of augmenting our regular army, and of maintaining it on such a scale as may be proportioned to the circumstances of the times, and to the rank which this country ought ever to hold among the powers of Europe.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"You are entitled to my warmest acknowledgements for the fresh proof which you have given me of your constant and affectionate attachment to my person and family, and your regard to the honour and dignity of my crown, by the liberal provision which you have made for the payment of the debt on my civil list revenues, & for furnishing me with the additional means of defraying the increase which has unavoidably taken place in different branches of my expenditure.

"I must also return you my warmest thanks for the extensive provision which you have made for the exigencies of the public service; especially for the just and prudent attention which you have shewn to true economy, and to the permanent credit and welfare of the country, by the great exertions you have made for preventing, as far as possible, the accumulation of debt, and for raising so large a proportion of the expences of the war within the year.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I have now only to recommend to you to carry into your respective counties the same zeal for the public interest which has guided all your proceedings. It will be your particular duty to inculcate on the minds of my subjects, that the preservation of all that is most dear to them requires the continuance of their unremitted exertions for the national defence.

"The preparations which the enemy has long been forming for the declared purpose of invading this kingdom, are daily augmented, and the attempt appears to have been delayed with the view of procuring the additional means for carrying it into execution.

"Relying on the skill, valour, and discipline of my naval and military force, aided by the voluntary zeal and native courage of my people, I look with confidence to the issue of this great conflict; and I doubt not that it will terminate, under the blessing of providence, not only in repelling the danger of the moment, but in establishing, in the eyes of foreign nations, the security of this country on a basis never to be shaken.

"In addition to this first and great object, I entertain the animating hope that the benefit to be derived from our successful exertions, will not be confined within ourselves; but that by their example, and their consequences, they may lead to the re-establishment of such a system in Europe as may rescue it from the precarious state to which it is reduced, and may finally raise an effectual barrier against the unbounded schemes of aggrandizement and ambition which threaten every Independent Nation that yet remains on the Continent."

Then the Lord Chantellor, by his Majesty's command said:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"It is Majesty's Royal will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday, the 4th day of September next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday the 24th day of September"

It is reported that Mr. Jefferson has been insulted in the most audacious manner, by Bonaparte, in a letter of his own hand writing, in which he blames him for not preventing his brother Jerome from marrying a woman so far below him in rank and fortune, and permitting the American merchants to supply Dessalines and the Republic of Hayti with arms, ammunition and provisions.

NAPOLEON and his "HOLY FATHER."

ROME, June 30.

The emperor of the French has demanded of the sovereign pontiff to perform his coronation ceremony. This demand having been referred to the sacred college of cardinals, they unanimously, with the exception of Fesche the emperor's uncle) advised against it, as no such act had been performed by a sovereign pontiff for seven centuries; and it would offend the house of Austria, as Pius VI. in 1790 refused the same demand made by Leopold II. the father of the present emperor of Germany. In answer to this, Bonaparte, in his own hand, wrote a very threatening letter to the Pope, telling him, "that he owed to him *alone*, and to his *moderation*, both the temporal and spiritual power enjoyed by his holiness. That it was an insult to his glory, and to the high dignity the great nation had conferred on him even to hesitate: that as he had made Frenchmen again christians, so he would be able to make them Mussulmen, should the ungrateful conduct, superstitious scruples, or pusillanimous fears of his holiness force him to such an act." In return, Pius VII. offered to substitute the Cardinal Fesche, and prevailed on Madame Bonaparte (the emperor's mother) to join in recommending his acceptance of his substitute.—This measure had no other effect than to engage her son the more, who wrote to the Pope thus:

"We desire the holy father to choose between a retreat to convent, or a journey to Paris.

"NAPOLEON.

Paris, May 20th, 1804"

This has put a period to all correspondence and intreaty and gen. Charpentier has been sent to Rome to escort the Pope to France.

DOVER, September 6.

Advertisement Extra.—For sale, *greatly below prime cost*, all the right, title, claim, interest and demand of the state of Delaware, of, in or to the state's proportion or share of a certain tract or parcel of land, called

LOUISIANA.

It is said to be very valuable, and no doubt is so, for it was lately purchased for FIFTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, which if in silver would weigh something more than 400 tons, and would take the same number of waggons, each carrying twenty hundred weight, to carry it from the treasury—making a line of carriages of about six miles in length, all of them loaded with dollars. The value of this piece of land may also be known from the extreme fertility of the soil, and its abounding with "mountains of solid rock salt;" and other rare and extraordinary curiosities, too tedious to mention.

According to the apportionment of the direct tax, the part offered for sale cost the proprietors two hundred and twenty five thousand dollars; and as the interest of this sum be yearly paid, (and the same would be more than sufficient to defray the expences of their state government) they are inclined to dispose of the above share, on the most moderate terms—more especially as this tract is at such an immense distance from hence, that there is not the smallest prospect of their ever deriving any benefit or advantage therefrom. For terms, apply at the hustings, on the second Tuesday in October next, to

THE PEOPLE.

* *The money to pay this interest, is mostly raised by the duties on salt, brown sugar, bohea tea, and molasses, articles used by the poorer and middle classes of the people, and falls as heavy on the state of Delaware, as any other part of the union.*

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS.

Extract of a letter from London, dated July 30. 1804.

"Sir,—The High Court of Admiralty has objected Capt. Swasey's claim for damages; chiefly on the ground that some of the Bills of Lading did not express Account and Risk. You cannot remember to write two in Bills of Lading!!!

"His Counsel urged, that all the Bills of Lading in the letters, were accompanied with Invoices or Attestations, shewing the property. The King's Advocate said that the Bills of Lading in the Master's possession, should express Account and Risk; or have those Attestations annexed to them, in order that the officer examining the ship's papers may at once ascertain the property. They cannot always open the letters, and look into the papers enclosed.

"If you make Attestations as to the property you ship, you should attach them to the Masters' Bill of Lading. Pray attend to this, and desire your friends to do the same. It would be well to make Attestations, and attach them to all Bills of Lading.

"The ship Missouri, Reid, of Philadelphia, from Batavia to Europe, has been sent in for adjudication, and waiting for proof, which has been ordered, as to such a trade being allowed heretofore, by the Dutch.

"Order all your vessels, which you send to enemies colonies, home. Discharge and reship the cargoes in other bottoms, if you wish to send them to France or Holland. Yours, S. W."

N. Y paper.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 20.

By further information received from a gentleman arrived yesterday from Prince William's Parish, Beaufort district, we learn that the ravages of the caterpillar have become so general that not the 6th part of an ordinary crop is expected—it has been ascertained that the number of caterpillars upon a single stock of cotton, in many places, is from 145 to 150, on an average; their depredations leaving nothing but the bare stalk, as if fire had passed through the fields. He states that cotton lands and negroes have fallen 50 per cent. in value.

The late tremendous storm and gale, have been experienced in that quarter in an awful manner—the junction of seas having formed through the streams of Pocotaligo, Stony Creek and Huspa rivers, making the Scotch Neck an island.

Through the fields at Sheldon (formerly gen. Bull's) to Motley, the water covered the plantations four feet deep on the high road and causeway leading to the Meeting-House, rendering the roads impassable.

In many fields in that quarter the rice and cotton have been entirely destroyed—and from the inundation, such numbers of animals of various kinds have been drowned, that the stench arising from their carcases renders that part of the country at this time extremely unhealthy.

The heavy rains which have succeeded the late storm, have occasioned such freshes, that nothing but the high ground is to be seen on the roads of the Fishpond and Horse-Shoe Savannahs, by which the stage has been prevented returning as usual.

Richmond Temporary Theatere.

Mr. CLARE,

With the greatest respect, begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond, Manchester, and their vicinities, that in consequence of his having left the Theatre, and become a resident of this city, to follow his original profession, a number of YOUNG GENTLEMEN, AMATEURS, have very generously offered their assistance, by performing a Play, Farce, and other Entertainments for his BENEFIT, for the express purpose of enabling him to carry this, his determination, into proper effect—on which occasion he hopes for the kind indulgence and patronage of a generous and liberal public, which will be gratefully remembered.

THIS Evening, Saturday, Sept. 29, will be presented, a celebrated Tragedy, written by Dr. Young, author of "Night Thoughts," &c. called

THE REVENGE.

To which will be added, a Farce, called

LOVE A-LA-MODE.

With a variety of other Entertainments, as expressed in the bills.

☞ *Tickets to be had at the Bell Tavern, at the Eagle Tavern, at Mr. Prichard's Book Store, at A. Davis's Printing Office, and at the Theatre—price One Dollar.——Doors to be opened at six, and performance to begin at seven o'clock, precisely.*

HAY-MARKET GARDEN,

Now in a high state of accommodation for

ENTERTAINMENTS,

Being provided with excellent Musicians and a Fire-Worker of great celebrity, will be prepared to amuse visitors during the Races, with CONCERTS, BALLS, FIRE-WORKS, and ILLUMINATIONS, in the most splendid style—The Musical arrangements directed by Monsieur Folly, and the Fire-works and Illuminations prepared and exhibited by Monsieur St Aubin, a pupil of the famous Jouselin, professor of fire-works at the Tivoli Garden, in Paris, lately from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Sept. 28.

FAIRFIELD RACES.

ON Monday the 1st of October next, will be run for over the Fairfield Course, a Sweepstake for Colts three years old, two mile heats.—Seven Colts are entered at two hundred dollars each, and the subscription closed. Weights, agreeably to the rules of the Jockey Club.

On Thursday, the 2d day of October, the Jockey Club Purse of $400, will be run for, four mile heats.

The following day, the Purse of the Proprietor of the Course, three mile heats.

WEIGHTS AS FOLLOW:

Aged Horses, 133 lbs.—6 years old, 128.—5 years old, 118.—4 years old, 106.—3 years old, 90.

Mares and Geldings allowed three pounds.

Richmond, August 18, 1804.

Drury M. Allen, of Buckingham, has manifested himself to be a LIAR, a RASCAL, and a COWARD; and from his conduct, I feel myself entirely justifiable to annex his name to either of the above appellations. CHA's. MILLS.

Buckingham county, August 28th, 1804. 2*

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having formed a connexion with JOHN L. LESUEUR, which will commence on the 8th day of October next—and in order to close his present business, he will, on Thursday the 4th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, at his store, offer at public sale, the whole of his present

STOCK OF GOODS,

consisting of Old Madeira and Port Wine; Rum, Brandy and Gin; Loaf and Brown Sugar; London Brown Stout; Imperial and Young Hyson Tea; and almost every article in the Grocery line.

JAMES FISHER.

☞ The terms of the above sale—for all sums under $50, cash—above and not exceeding $150, 60 days—and for all sums above $150, 120 days credit, for notes with approved security.

PROSSER & MONCURE, v. m.

Richmond, Sept. 27, 1804. 3t

The Subscriber

HAS FOR SALE,

HOLLAND Gin, in pipes; Malaga Wine, in quarter casks; Cotton and Wool Cards, in boxes; Chocolate, per box; White Lead, Spanish Brown, and Yellow Ochre, ground in oil; Nutmegs; Patent Shot; Bar and Sheet Lead; Mould Candles; Writing and Wrapping Paper; Country and Swedish Iron; Sheet ditto; Liver Oil; Copperas; Alum; Flatant Indigo; Refined Salt Petre; Ground Ginger; Pepper; 20d, 12d, 10d and 8d Nails and Brads; German and Blister'd Steel; Cart Boxes; Straws of Tumblers; assortment of Shoes; hhd. and bbl. Gauging Rods; Hamilton's Snuff; Nail Rods; Short Pipes.

HENRY HOVEY.

September 25.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia for a law to pass establishing a Town on the lands of Mathew Harvey and William Mitchell, in the county of Botetourt on James River—also for building a Toll Bridge across James River, adjacent to the said town.

Botetourt, Sept. 22, 1804. 3w

ALMANACS

—For 1805—

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

156

To Rent,

FOR one year, poſſeſſion to be delivered on the firſt October next two fire proof brick TENEMENTS, calculated for Warehouſes, ſituated near the baſin and contiguous to the moſt buſy part of the town.

They will be rented ſeparately or together, as may beſt ſuit the perſons who may bargain for them.

The terms will be made known by Wm. McKIM, who is authoriſed to leaſe them.

July 25th, 1804. tf

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber offers for ſale a very valuable tract of *LAND*, lying in Orange and Granville counties, bounded by Flat River on the Weſt, by the river Neuſe on the South, by Knap of Reeds Creek on the Eaſt, and by a ſtraight line from the firſt to the laſt mentioned water courſe on the North, containing 1200 acres, and forming almoſt a perfect ſquare; better than one half of the tract conſiſts of rich low grounds, the whole being extremely well adapted to the culture of wheat, corn, &c. and much of it to tobacco. No plantation in the diſtrict of Hillſboro' is better calculated for raiſing ſtock of all kinds, and particularly hogs, as the uncleared low grounds afford a moſt excellent range for them. On it there is a good brick dwelling houſe, containing 5 rooms, kitchen, ſmoke-houſe, &c. all of which, at a very trifling expence, may be put into a condition ſuitable to the accommodation of a genteel family.—There is alſo on it a large well built granary, lately erected and capable of holding ſeveral thouſand buſhels of grain. If the whole tract ſhould be thot too large for one purchaſer, it may be divided into two compact plantations. Poſſeſſion may be had this fall as ſoon as the growing crop is taken off, and wheat may be ſown earlier if deſired by the purchaſer. Such perſons as may be diſpoſed to view this tract of land, will make application to Mr. Richard Buchan, who lives near it, and who formerly lived on it; and for terms, application may be made either to him or to

DUNCAN CAMERON.

Hillſborough, (n. c.) July 16, 1804. 3m.

The full-blooded English Stallion

and moſt complete running horſe

TICKLE-TOBY,

WILL ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at my ſtable in the upper end of Cheſterfield county, five miles from Goode's and Bevil's Bridges, and twelve from Genito. The terms, his pedigree and performance will be made known before the ſeaſon commences.

THOMAS BRANCH.

Auguſt 7th, 1804.

A new Publication.

Juſt received at *William Prichard's Book-Store*,

C. F. VOLNEY'S

VIEW OF THE CLIMATE AND SOIL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

With Maps and Plates.

September 7.

MYER MARKS,

OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND,

HAT-MAKER,

Informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the Hatting buſineſs in the Croſs-ſtreet, oppoſite the Bell Tavern, and ſolicits a ſhare of the public patronage. He pledges himſelf to thoſe who will please to favor him with their cuſtom, that he will execute their work with neatneſs and diſpatch, and flatters himſelf through the long experience he has had in the city of Philadelphia, to be able to give general ſatisfaction, and ſhall ever be grateful for their encouragement. He has procured the beſt materials, and has now on hand ſome handſome work finiſhed in the neateſt manner.

N. B. Orders from the country will be ſtrictly attended to, and adequate allowance made to thoſe who buy to ſell again.

Myer Marks further gives notice to thoſe who may wiſh to have their work done in the London ſtile, that he can execute the ſame equal to any from London.

☞ The higheſt price given for all kinds of FURRS; and encouragement will be given to three or four good JOURNEYMEN. Sept. 10.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

By the brig Edward and Charles, from London,

A CHOICE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

FALL & WINTER

GOODS,

Suitable to the enſuing ſeaſon.

THEY expect a further ſupply by the firſt arrivals from London and Liverpool, to complete their aſſortment—which will be diſpoſed of at their uſual low terms, for Cash or Country Produce.

Sept. 11.

TICKETS

IN THE

Richmond Academy Lottery,

For Sale by A. DAVIS, at the Office of the Virginia Gazette.

At a Board of Directors of the Bank of Virginia, on Thurſday the 13th of September, 1804,

"RESOLVED, That the operations of the Bank commence on Monday the 8th of October.

"RESOLVED, That any perſon producing and depoſiting at the bank, ſcrip or commiſſioners' receipts for any number of ſhares regularly endorſed or aſſigned, ſhall be entitled to receive one in his, her or their own name or names, in a form ſimilar to that uſed by the commiſſioners at Richmond, ſtating therein the whole number of ſhares to which he, ſhe or they may be entitled, and the ſum paid thereon."

JOHN BROCKENBROUGH, Caſhier.

6t.

Notice!

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN DAWSON, dec. of Amherſt county, by bond, note, or otherwiſe, are requeſted to come forward immediately, and diſcharge the ſame; and thoſe having claims againſt the eſtate, are requeſted to bring them forward legally authenticated, that they may be diſcharged.

JOHN S. DAWSON, Adm'r, of John Dawſon, dec.

Auguſt 10th, 1804. 3m.

Just Received,

And for ſale by the ſubſcribers, a large aſſortment of the following Articles, which will be ſold very low for caſh, or on a ſhort credit for approved acceptances in Richmond—viz

A large aſſortment of Calicoes and Chintzes.
A ditto Cotton Cambricks, plain, figur'd and black.
A ditto Silks and Florentines and Silk Keens
Cotton and Silk Stockings.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parafols.
Black, blue, yellow and ſtriped Nankeens.
Laces, Edgings and Ribbons.
Tambour'd Lace and Lappet Muſlins.
Silk Gloves, of all colours.
Men, Boys and Chrildren's Hats
Cotton, Caſſimeres and India Cotton.
Brown Holland and Durants.
Romals, Handkerchiefs, Dimities, &c. &c.

Block & Judah.

April 25th, 1804.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A CONSTANT ſupply of FLOUR, of a ſuperior quality, for family uſe kept for ſale by

GEORGE WATT.

Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

A Ten Thouſand Dollar Prize,

Now to be had for the ſmall ſum of 6 Dollars!!!

SCHEME OF A

LOTTERY,

For the uſe of the German Trinity Church, in Sixth ſtreet, Philadelphia;

WHICH will poſitively commence drawing at the State Houſe, in this city on the fourth Monday in November next. Prizes will be received in payment for ſuch tickets as may remain for ſale during the drawing, or the caſh advanced for them on allowing a ſmall diſcount. From the great proportion already ſold, it is expected that the tickets will ſoon be raiſed to 6 dollars and a half.

1	*prize of ten thouſand dolls.*	*dolls.*	10,000
1	*three thouſand,*		3,000
1	*two thouſand,*		2,000
1	*one thouſand,*		1,000
4	*five hundred,*		2,000
10	*three hundred,*		3,000
20	*two hundred,*		4,000
35	*one hundred,*		3,500
90	*fifty,*		4,500
100	*twenty,*		2,000
6000	*ſeven,*		42,000
1	*firſt drawn No. on the 10th day,*		500
1	*15th,*		500
1	*20th,*		500
1	*25th,*		500
1	*30th,*		500
1	*35th,*		500
1	*40th,*		1000
1	*45th,*		1000
1	*50th,*		1000
1	*55th,*		1000
1	*firſt drawn No. on the laſt day, when there ſhall be only 600 tickets in the wheel,*		6000
6274	*prizes.*	*dolls.*	90,000

Conſiderably leſs than two blanks to a prize.

The prizes to be paid 30 days after the cloſe of the drawing—ſubject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

☞ Tickets for ſale by

George Taylor, jun. No. 83, South Second-ſtreet.
Matthew M'Connell, No. 62, Cheſnut-ſtreet; or
ADAM PREMER, No. 134, South Sixth-ſtreet;
ANTHONY HOOKEY, Corner of Green and Third-ſtr.
CHARLES BOHMAN, No. 16, Bud-ſtreet,
} Comm'rs.

Whole Tickets, $6—Half Tickets, $3 25—Quarter Tickets, $1 75.

Prizes in other lotteries received in payment.

☞ Letters addreſſed to either of whom, poſt-paid and incloſing the caſh, will be duly attended to.

Auguſt 24th, 1804. ep23t.

FALL GOODS.

William Temple,

Has received by the ſhip Edward and Charles from London,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Suitable to the approaching ſeaſon.

HE expects an additional ſupply, to complete an aſſortment, by the ſhip Sally, from London, and Lotana from Liverpool, which he will diſpoſe of on his uſual low terms.

Richmond, Sept. 7th, 1804. tf

Elegant Piano Fortes for ſale.

HENLEY & Co.

Grand, Portable Grand, Patent Side Board, and Plain PIANO FORTE MAKERS,

INFORM the citizens of Richmond, they manufacture Inſtruments of the above deſcription, on the neweſt and moſt approved plans, with Pedal's Patent Swell, Sonophant and French Harp Stop, which they warrant to be equal, if not ſuperior, to any imported, and on more reaſonable terms.

Muſical Inſtruments, of all kinds, repaired, &c.—Apply at Mr. Prichard's Book-Store, Main-ſtreet, or at Wm. Davidſon's.

July 17th, 1804.

To be ſold, to the higheſt bidder,

on the premiſes, on Monday the 8th Oct next,

My LOT,

IN the town of Columbia, on which is a two ſtory dwelling-houſe, at preſent occupied by Dr. Nutt; a ſtore-houſe, occupied by David Johnſton & Co. with ſtable and garden—the whole in good repair and pleaſantly ſituated. One third of the purchaſe money will be required on making a deed to the premiſes; the other two thirds at two equal annual payments. Bond with approved ſecurity will be required of the purchaſer with a deed of truſt on the property, to inſure punctual payment—Poſſeſſion may be had on the day of ſale.

THOMAS MITCHELL.

Louiſa, Sept. 10th, 1804. 5t

N. B. Any perſon wiſhing to treat for the above property before the day of ſale, may know the terms by applying to Mitchell & Gairdner of Richmond, or the ſubſcriber in Louiſa county. T. M.

(By Authority.)

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

Claſs No. I.

TO BUILD AN ACADEMY IN THE CITY OF RICHMOND.

3750	Tickets at $10 each,			$37,500
1	Prize of $5000	$5000		
1	do.	2000	2000	
5	do.	1000	5000	
5	do.	500	2500	
10	do.	300	3000	
20	do.	100	2000	
1500	do.	12	18000	37,500

1542 Prizes, with a deduction of 15 per cent.
2208 Blanks.

3750 Tickets at $10 each.

1ſt drawn Ticket having a blank to its number after 2000 tickets are drawn, $1,000
Do. after 2500 do. are drawn, 1,000
Do. after 3000 do. are drawn, 1,000
Do. after 3500 do. are drawn, 1,000
Laſt drawn ticket, 5,000

This Lottery has been authoriſed by the legiſlature of Virginia, for the laudable purpoſe of erecting a ſeminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this ſtate. With this view, it is contemplated to raiſe 20,000 dollars, and 2,500 dollars in addition, for defraying the expences of drawing, &c. The truſtees to inſure ſucceſs, have divided the lottery into four diſtinct claſſes, ſo as to raiſe the ſum contemplated by an annual lottery, for four years, to raiſe every year 5,000 dollars, that the work may progreſs—It is expected that the preſent lottery may be drawn by the firſt day of January next.

It is hoped that the gentlemen who have purchaſed tickets in the Richmond Academy will ſtill hold them, as the diviſion of the former lottery into four claſſes was deemed neceſſary by the truſtees, to inſure ſucceſs to ſo uſeful an inſtitution. The town of Boſton (to the honor of its citizens) has public ſchools in which are about ſixteen hundred pupils. The flouriſhing and increaſing city of Richmond cannot boaſt of one public ſchool. The truſtees of the Richmond Academy, have about thirteen acres of ground, nearly one half has been accepted as a donation, and the remainder they have contracted for, on which they intend to erect the academy. The ſcite is elevated, healthy and beautiful. If any gentleman who has purchaſed tickets is diſſatisfied with dividing the lottery into four claſſes, if he returns the tickets the money will be repaid, provided they are returned in ten weeks from this day. Dr. William Foushee, William Du Val, William Price (regiſter), and George Tucker, are appointed by the truſtees to ſell and diſpoſe of the tickets, who are authoriſed to appoint agents for the above purpoſe.

☞ *TICKETS* may be had of the ſaid committee, of Dr. J. Brockenbrough, Mr. S. Pleaſants, Mr. Pritchard, Mr. Aug. Davis, Meſſrs. Gallego, Richard & Co. Meſſrs. Burton & Brown, Meſſrs. Thomas Taylor & Co. of Mr. Ritchie, and of Mr. William Prentis, of Petersburg.

Richmond, September 6th, 1804. ep3w

JAMES DAVIS,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and Cuſtomers, that he has juſt imported, from London and Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Suitable for the approaching ſeaſon, which he is determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices—They are now opening in his Brick Store, next door to the Rawleigh Tavern, in the City of Williamsburg,

AND CONSIST OF

SUPERFINE Cloths & Caſſimeres,
Second do. do.
Superfine Napt Frize,
Milled Coatings,
Double Mill'd Drabs,
Kerſeys,
Plains,
Flannels,
Rose and Dutch Blankets,
Swanſdowns,
Manchester Stuffs,
Bombazets,
Camblets,
Moreens,
Durants,
Handſome aſſortment of Chintz and Calicoes,
Red Tickings,
White, black and marble coloured Cotton Cambricks,
Striped and Tamboured Muſlin,
Plain do.
Ladies' Muſlin Handkerchiefs,
Tamboured and Fringed Cotton,
Cambrick Shawls,
Ginghams,
Silk Nankeneets,
Nankeens,
Brown Hollands,
Checks,
3-4 and 3-4 Hackabacks,
Osnaburgs,
Irish Linens,
Do. Sheetings,
Fuſtians,
Ruſſia Drills,
Sewing Silk,
Twiſt,
Threads,
Water-proof Silk Hats,
Beaver do.
Common do.
White & black Silk Hoes,
White Cotton, do.
Brown Thread do.
Black, Mixed, Worſted do.
Beſt London Boot-legs, Vamps, &c.
Mens' beſt London Shoes,
Ladies' beſt Kidd and Morocco Slippers,
Mens' and Ladies Gloves,
Ladies' Straw Bonnets,
Paper, Quills and Pens,
Wafers,
20d. 10d. 8d. and 6d. Nails,
Spades and Frying-pans,
Broad and narrow Hoes,
Curry-combs and Brushes,
Stock and double-bolted Padlocks,
Beſt London Crown Glaſs, 12 by 10, and 10 by 8,
Putty in Bladders,
Ivory-handled Knives and Forks,
Buck and common do.
Carver's do.
Beſt and common Penknives,

GROCERIES.

Pine-apple Cheeſe,
Brick do.
Double and ſingle Glouceſter do.
Old Spirits, Antigua Rum, Wine, Loaf-Sugar, Snuff, Soap,
Aſſorted Crockery Ware

Williamsburg, Sept. 13th, 1804.

James A. Grant:

SIR,

I HAVE been lately in Edenton, N. C. and have the pleaſure to inform you thro' the medium of the preſs, that the robbery there committed on you has been detected, and twelve hundred dollars of your money ſecured in the hands of James S. Fullinſon (whom you are acquainted with) which you can have by applying in perſon.

I am, Sir, your friend,

EDWARD JENKINS.

September 10, 1804. 3w.

King William County, July 21ſt, 1804

All perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of Charles Edwards, deceaſed, are once more deſired to bring them forward on or before November King William Court next; or this notice will be plead in bar againſt any that may be brought after; and thoſe indebted are deſired to make payment immediately, for no further indulgence can or will be given by

DAVID L. SMITH,
Adminiſtrator with the Will annexed of Charles Edwards, dec.

Oliveira Fenandes & Co.

Of Norfolk & Madeira,

Have juſt received, per the JULIANA, Capt. WILSON, an additional ſupply of 6 years old

BRAZIL WINE.

THEY offer the following propoſals to ſuch purchaſers as may favor them with orders to furniſh WINE, *on board veſſels at Madeira*, free of all expences *there*, of a ſuperior quality and cheaper than any imported, at the undermentioned rates and conditions—viz:

Brazil Wine,	6 years old,	£30	ſterling p. pipe.
Do.	3 & 4 yrs. old,	£44	
London P.	3 years old,	£40	
Do.	laſt vintage,	£34	
Do.	London market,	£30	
Do.	Eaſt-India do.	£28	
Do.	New-York do.	£26	
Malmſey,		according to age.	

—On the following credits:—

10 Pipes, or under,	2 months.
20 do.	4 do.
50 do.	9 do.
Any quantity above 50 Pipes,	12 do.

☞ *Payable here or in London.*

Norfolk, September 11th, 1804. 3t.

TEN TON OF

NEW-YORK IRON

FOR SALE.

H. L. WIGHT.

September 19th, 1804.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Truſt made to the ſubſcriber, by Bartlett Still, to ſecure to Wm. Rhodes the payment of 566 dollars 67 cents, with intereſt thereon from the 29th June, 1802, will be expoſed to ſale at Auction for ready money, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, in the forenoon of Wedneſday the 3d of next month, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, four half acre

LOTS OF GROUND,

in the ſaid city, denoted and known in the ſurvey made by William G. Paine, for William Du Val, by the numbers 33, 34, 41 and 42. A deed of conveyance with ſpecial warranty will be made to the purchaſer, by

CHARLES COPLAND, Truſtee.

Richmond, September 10, 1804. 3w.

Advertiſement.

To be ſold, on the firſt day of October next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, on the premiſes, on 12 months credit,

The GLEBE LAND,

LYING in York county, (York Hampton Pariſh) containing by eſtimation 150 acres, be the ſame more or leſs. This is a moſt deſirable ſituation, having an extenſive view of York river, and lies immediately in the forks of King's and Filgate's creeks. The improvements on the ſame are, an old faſhion'd brick dwelling houſe, which with a ſmall expence may be put in good repair, and a ſmall barn, lately built. Poſſeſſion to be had the firſt day of January, 1805; the purchaſer to enter into bond on the day of ſale, with good and approved ſecurity, to carry intereſt from the date, if not punctually paid to

THE OVERSEERS OF THE POOR *for York County.*

York County, Sept. 8th, 1804.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be preſented to the next Legiſlature of Virginia, praying the eſtabliſhment of a branch of the Bank of Virginia, and an increaſe of the capital of the ſaid Bank, contiguous to the town of Alexandria.

Fairfax, 9th July, 1804.

Robert Gordon & Co.

HAVE juſt received by the Juliana from Madeira, and offer FOR SALE, 28 pipes, 25 hogſheads and 36 qr. caſks of

MADEIRA WINE,

of the quality uſually denominated BRAZIL.—It comes more particularly recommended, and coſts higher than any they have heretofore received.

THEY HAVE ON HAND,

A few Pipes, Hogſheads and Quarter Caſks of

Red Port & Dry Liſbon Wines,

Fine Old St. Eſtiphe and Leoville CLARET—a few pipes and hhds. of excellent FRENCH BRANDY—Antigua and Jamaica RUM—an aſſortment of Bolting Cloths—Copper in ſheets, breaſts and bottoms, fit for ſmall ſtills—a few boxes of common and N Tin—Copperas, Madder, Brimſtone, White Lead and Spaniſh Brown; Spaniſh Wool Superfine Cloths and Caſſimeres, of a very fine quality; 4-4 Iriſh Linen, from 2/ to 5s6 per yard ſterling coſt; Laced Cambric, Colonade, Jacones, Glaced Plain and Fancy Cambric Muſlins; Calicoes & Chintz; French Cambrics & Lace, part very fine; Men's & Women's black and lead coloured Silk Stockings; Ankle Socks; Cotton and Thread Stockings; Florentines, Moleskin, Peelongs and Lutrings; 3-4 Plaid and Striped Italian Silks; Bombazetts, Wildbores and Durants; Hardware and Cutlery, nearly every deſcription; Nails, Spades, Smiths' Bellows and Anvils; Plated Tea Urns, Tea Boards, Candleſticks and Branches; Elegant Epergnes, Bowls, and other Cut Glaſs Ware.

Richmond, 2nd Aug. 1804. 2ſ.&Coo.4w

A Runaway in the City Jail.

A NEGRO man about 47 or 8 years of age, and nearly 6 feet high, was lately committed to jail as a runaway, by the name of *Ignatius Butler*, with a counterfeit free paper. He ſays his real name is *William Stewart*, and belongs to the repreſentatives of Mr. Richard Craven of Rockingham county, near Henry Porter's iron works. Mr. Craven bought him of William Waters of Madiſon county. He ſays Mr. Craven, in a ſpeculating trip to the Jerſies about 16 years ago, died there of the ſmall pox. It was at this time that he eſcaped from his maſter's ſervice, and has been traveling about in this ſtate and Maryland ever ſince, in the ſeveral occupations of mill-wright, carpenter and the maker—in the two laſt he was chiefly employed while with Craven. Mr. Craven left two ſons—*Michael*, the elder, and *William*. Michael had very red hair, and he ſaid eyes they are both alive in Rockingham county. He further ſays, that his maſter was intimately acquainted with Maj M'Dowell, a magiſtrate who lived within 7 or 8 miles of him.—The repreſentatives of Craven are requeſted to come for him, and proving their claim to him, he will be delivered, upon payment of fees and this advertiſement, by

WILLIAM ROSE, Keeper City Jail.

Richmond, June 29, 1804. 1aw3w

BLANK BONDS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.